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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE [REDACTED]

1. The top secret Atomic Warfare Medical Treatment and Deactivation Manual, (Nastavleniye o dezaktivatsii i sanitarnoy obrabotke voysk ot radio-aktivnykh veshchestv or Nastavleniye o dezaktivatsii i sanitarnoy obrabotke voysk v usloviyakh primeneniya atomnogo oruzhiya) / [REDACTED] unable to say which of these two was the official title/ published by the Ministry of Defense in Moscow and received at the 287th Rifle Regiment in Austria in November 1953, had, [REDACTED]

2. The initial chapter, probably consisting of 10 - 15 pages, gave a definition and quite a detailed description of an atom. The structure of an atom, its components, positive and negative electrons, and similar material was presented in the manual, accompanied by several sketches [REDACTED]

however, that there was a statement to the effect that an atom which had an odd number of negative electrons (otritsatel'nykh zaryadov) in its outer shell, and especially those which had only one negative electron in this shell, could be decomposed very easily. Description and composition of atoms of uranium, radium, and plutonium (uran, radiy, plutoniy) were described in this chapter, with particular emphasis on radium. It was stated that decomposition of atoms of all three of these elements could be achieved quite easily and that this decomposition of atoms was the basis on which all atomic weapons were produced.

3. The next chapter was devoted to a description of atomic weapons, including:

a. Atomic bombs (atomnyye bomby).

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b. Projectiles (snaryady)

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whether the term "projectiles" was placed in parenthesis in this manual as in the Armed Forces Atomic Warfare Defense Manual

c. The combat radioactive elements (boyevyye radioaktivnyye veshchestva) officially abbreviated BRV.

d. Radioactive rays (radioaktivnoye oblucheniye) or (radiotsionnyye лучи).

4. Whereas the description of atomic bombs and projectiles was very brief, amounting practically to a repetition of what was in the Armed Forces Atomic Warfare Defense Manual, considerable space was devoted to a description of BRV and radioactive rays as a means of atomic warfare. Thus:

a. It was stated that BRV would be used for contamination of areas, inhabited localities, forests, manpower, sources of water supply, foodstuffs, as well as weapons and equipment. Effects of BRV were described as being very similar to effects of chemical warfare. The manual stated that BRV could be used either in the form of very small particles of various elements as components of atomic bombs (projectiles) or independently (without atomic bombs), in which case they would most probably be combined with some chemical warfare means.

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not able to explain what the manual meant by the statement that BRV may be used "independently". that after reading this chapter that BRV do not necessarily require a bomb or a shell to be brought to a certain area. the manual meant that they could be either spread over an area from aircraft or carried by the wind like poison gases. The manual further stated that the intensity of BRV contamination of an area, once achieved, remains for several days.

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b. The radioactive rays, i.e., atomic radiation (radiotsionnyye лучи), from an atomic explosion were described as being like X-rays. The manual described the penetrating capacity of these rays as very great but their traveling speed and penetrating capacity decreases quite rapidly away from the place of explosion. The radioactive rays affecting, in the first place, human nerve centers (tsentral'nyy nervnyy sistem), attack human organisms very strongly. Being affected by radioactive rays, a human being gets the so-called radioactive ray disease (luhevaya bolezny). For several days such a person acts normally and fails to notice anything unusual. After several days however, persons affected by radioactive rays begin to feel a general weakness and fatigue. Later these symptoms are followed by atrophy of the limbs, and, if the radioactive ray concentration is strong enough, the death of the affected person. In case of a strong concentration of radioactive rays, the results on humans may be noticed after several hours.

5. The manual gave three types of radioactive rays:

a. α - alpha rays (al'fa лучи).

b. β - beta rays (beta лучи).

c. γ - gamma rays (gamma лучи).

All these rays are able to penetrate various materials, although not with the same intensity. However, their penetrating capacity can be

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reduced by means of various protective elements. In this connection, the manual stated that a layer of earth 30 cm. thick would reduce the penetrating capacity of radioactive rays 50%; that armor plate one centimeter thick would reduce it to a mere 25%, etc. The conventional chemical warfare protective clothing (alifa stockings, cape, gloves, and gas mask) will give, according to the manual, pretty good protection from radioactive rays.

6. The measuring unit of the intensity of radioactive rays is the "roentgen". The device designed for determining this intensity is the "roentgenometer" (rentgenometr). [redacted] the same device was called, in some places in the manual, "dozimeter". Considerable space in the manual was devoted to a detailed description of a roentgen unit and the roentgenometer, as well as to the description of alpha, beta and gamma rays, their characteristics and effects [redacted] dozimeters (roengenometers), which in all probability will be allocated to the medical units, are the devices used for determining whether an individual has been exposed to radiation from an atomic bomb or from BRV and to what extent.

7. Several graphs were then included giving maximum dosages of each type of radioactive ray to which humans may be exposed and for what period of time without harmful effects. [redacted] certain concentrations of radioactive rays do not prevent humans from remaining and working in an affected area for as long as 10 days. Various protective measures and daily medical examinations of such persons or whole units were envisaged by the manual. [redacted] one type of radioactive rays (alpha, beta or gamma) had a maximum dosage on the chart of 500 roentgens.

8. Decontamination measures and medical treatment of persons affected by BRV and radioactive rays, [redacted] was the subject of the last chapter of this manual. Although this chapter was quite long, [redacted] the following measures prescribed in this respect by the manual:

- a. Organization of clearing and deactivation centers (Obmyvochno-degazatsionnyye punkty) officially abbreviated ODP, for all units of regimental and divisional size. These were mobile shower units and mobile clothing and equipment decontamination chambers. As [redacted] the manual did not mention any medicaments, drugs, or chemicals which were to be used for this purpose. Hot water for showers for the people and spraying of clothing and equipment with a hot water spray was actually all that was mentioned as a deactivator. Since water, due to its possible contamination by radioactive elements, would probably be in short supply, the manual limited its consumption to 15 lit. for a shower for each person. Sewage ditches and cisterns or wells for the disposal of water used for deactivation purposes had to be dug for ODP's prior to their operation. After completion of the deactivation, the area where the ODP had been was to be fenced and placed "off limits" because of the high concentration of BRV and other radioactive elements.

[redacted] which service was responsible for establishing and operating clearing and deactivation centers. [redacted] that it would be the medical companies [redacted] tion to substantiate this. The manual stated that the clearing and deactivation centers were to be operated by "personnel trained for this particular purpose".

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50X1 With regard to instructions given by the manual to individuals
and units on their activities following subjection to an atomic
50X1 attack, [] the recommendation to leave the area
as quickly as possible and to go to the nearest ODP. What
procedure was prescribed for the front line units is unknown
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b. Purification of local water supplies used by troops was another 50X1
measure prescribed by the manual. Special purification chemicals
and filters and their use were mentioned in the manual, []
unable to describe either.

50X1 c. And finally, no local sources of water supply could be used by
troops unless an analysis of possible BRV's has been made by the
responsible medical officer and authorization granted. 50X1

9. [] any first-aid measures or medical treatment of
atomic warfare casualties recommended by the manual. []
50X1 of any other measures recommended by the manual for the decontamination
50X1 of personnel (except those mentioned above), clothing, food, and equip-
ment following an atomic attack. It may be that this information was
contained in some of the chapters of the manual which did not interest
[]

10. [] no further information.7

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